

Bulletin

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Planning and Priorities

discusses the role of
the School of Graduate Studies

At the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee meeting held Nov. 7, members began discussion of the School of Graduate Studies' report, *Graduate Studies in the University of Toronto: Looking Back and Looking Forward*. SGS Dean James Ham introduced the report by stating that he felt that the school had "no reason to boast", and that it could be doing many of its tasks better.

Opening the discussion, Professor Peter Salus identified some items of concern to him: length of time between baccalaureate and doctoral degrees, and the fact that SGS seems to have too little leverage to maintain excellence in its programs and to prune away those which fall short of the mark.

Graduate faculty members' failure to properly supervise students accounted in many cases for the inordinate number of years taken to achieve the Ph.D., said Ham. SGS must get tougher with its faculty in order to ensure that each student has adequate supervision. He had seen a sufficient number of cases of poor supervision to be worried, he said.

Length of time taken to write the thesis brings up the whole question of what a thesis ought to be, Ham said. Should it be a demonstration of a student's ability to do research at a high level, or should it be a major work? These were questions which the school must ask itself.

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Academic Affairs

reviews visa student fee policy

Review of the University's student fee policy was the main topic of discussion at the Nov. 10 meeting of the Academic Affairs Committee. Decisions were deferred until the next meeting while members debated two motions before them: one by Professor Tom Langan, which, he told the committee, "expends lavishly the University's moral credit, but no money" and one by undergraduate representative Michael Treacy which was termed by Prof. Langan as "more parsimonious as regards moral credit and lavish with respect to money".

Prof. Langan's motion recommends that "although the government has left the University of Toronto no practical alternative to passing on its mandated increase in fees for visa students, the Academic Affairs Committee resolves to express its opposition in principle

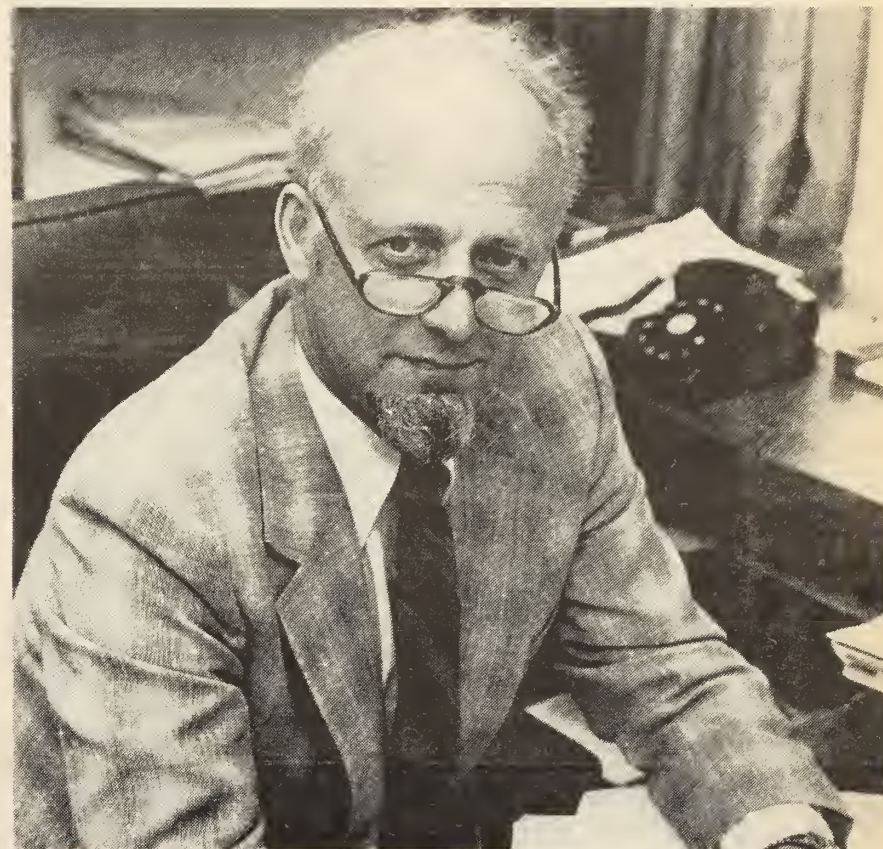
to the government's policy. A year's experience confirms the committee's conviction that this parochial policy is seriously detrimental to the academic quality of this University, discriminatory towards needy foreign students, and out of keeping with the status of Ontario as an affluent province in a privileged country. The damage done is out of all proportion to the small savings involved. No policy in recent memory has so offended the collective conscience of the entire University community. The Academic Affairs Committee, therefore, requests the President to meet again with the Minister in an effort to convince him of the undesirability of this policy."

Michael Treacy's motion, addressing the financial aspects of the issue, recommends that the University double

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Provocative report

'reviews the bare consequences
of the massive growth of the sixties'



James Ham, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies

Graduate Studies in the University of Toronto: Looking Back and Looking Forward is "a decadal appreciation of some of the issues that presently face the School of Graduate Studies". Primarily intended as a reference document for the Planning & Priorities Subcommittee, the report, written by Dean James Ham and Vice-Dean H. W. Smith, is also sure to stimulate discussion within SGS and throughout the academic community. The first several pages of the lengthy text appear here, the remainder will be published in consecutive issues of the Bulletin.

This report will serve best if the questions raised succeed in provoking throughout the school an examination of convictions, commitments, standards and procedures as these relate to the mosaic of scholarship and research within the University and to the desirable balance between undergraduate and graduate studies now and in the future. These are times in which the scholarly essence of university life is increasingly disturbed by procedures and requirements for accountability within the school itself, to the governance of the University, to the provincial system of universities and to agencies of government, provincial and federal alike. With the massive growth of provincially funded higher education in Ontario in which we have chosen liberally to share, these circumstances represent not only an inescapable new reality but an opportunity to address openly important questions of structure and priorities. It is essential that we choose and not simply respond. The initial section reviews the bare consequences of the massive growth of the sixties which is now over and which we believe will prove to have been a phenomenon unique in the history of higher education in Ontario, Canada and the U.S.A., a phenomenon that probably has distorted our images of what the future will and ought to bring.

The Current Shape of Graduate Studies

The School of Graduate Studies

Graduate studies in the University are extraordinarily diverse in scale, scope, and nature, involving some 1,600 members of the graduate faculty and some 8,000 graduate students working in the 68 graduate departments, centres and institutes having graduate degree programs. In addition, five research centres and institutes not having degree programs offer research opportunities, and in some cases limited formal instruction, to graduate students. Thus the School of Graduate Studies and its council, which has responsibility for recommending policy for and administering graduate studies in the University, may be likened to the visible trunk and foliage of a tree whose root system is usually invisible, very widespread, and whose effective functioning is the vital element in determining the health of the whole organism.

It seems entirely proper to emphasize the fundamental importance of departments in graduate work. "Quality in graduate study in any discipline cannot be guaranteed by a supervisory graduate school, and it would be wrong to overestimate the value such a school might

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Job Openings

Below is a partial list of job openings at the University. Interested applicants should read the Promotional Opportunity postings on their staff bulletin boards, or telephone the personnel office for further information. The number in brackets following the name of the department in the list indicates the personnel officer responsible. Please call: (1) Sylvia Holland, 978-6470; (2) Penny Tai-Pow, 978-5468; (3) Manfred Wewers, 978-4834; (4) Ann Sarsfield, 978-2112; (5) Beverley Chennell, 978-7308; (6) William Hooper, 978-8749.

Clerk Typist II (\$7,430 — 8,740 — 10,050)
Preventive Medicine & Biostatistics (4), Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1), Press, Downsview (2), Faculty of Library Science, sessional (5)

Secretary I (\$8,180 — 9,620 — 11,070)
Health Care Research Unit (4), International Student Centre (4)

Secretary II (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)
Medicine (4), New College (2)

Secretary III (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)
Dean's Office, Arts & Science (1)

Computer Operator I (\$9,000 — 10,590 — 12,180)
Faculty of Education (1)

Electron Microscopist II (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)
Pathology (4)

Laboratory Technician III (\$12,160 — 14,310 — 16,450)
Pharmacology (2)

Administrative Assistant II (\$12,860 — 15,130 — 17,400)
Career Counselling & Placement Centre (4), Academic Statistics (1), Faculty Office, Arts & Science (1)

Programmer II (\$12,860 — 15,130 — 17,400)
Business Information Systems (5), Student Record Services (1)

Programmer III (\$15,820 — 18,620 — 21,410)
Computer Centre (3), Library Automation Systems (3)

Programmer IV (\$19,490 — 22,930 — 26,370)
Physics (1)

Writer (\$14,900 — 17,630 — 20,270)
Information Services (1)

Assistant Director (\$18,470 — 21,730 — 24,990)
Private Funding (1)

Senior Accountant (\$21,680 — 25,510 — 29,340)
Comptroller's Office (5)

Chief Engineer-Central Steam Plant (\$18,470 — 21,730 — 24,990)
Physical Plant (3)

Graphic Artist II (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)
Information Services (1)

Research Assistant (\$9,900 — 11,650 — 13,400)
Psychology (1)

Personnel Assistant (\$11,010 — 12,960 — 14,900)
Labour Relations, Personnel Department (6)

PhD Orals

Tuesday, November 15
Kevin Ann Fehr, Department of Pharmacology, "The Behavioural Toxicity of Cannabis in the Rat." Thesis supervisor: Prof. H. Kalant. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Wednesday, November 16
John Higinbotham, Department of Physics, "Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies of Solid Methane." Thesis supervisor: Prof. R.F. Code. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Monday, November 21
Indira Anne Subramaniam, Department of Sociology, "Identity-Shift: Post-Migration Changes in Identity Among First-Generation East Indian Immigrants in Toronto." Thesis supervisor: Prof. W.W. Isajiw. Room 307, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Tuesday, November 22
Muhammad Anwar, Department of Educational Theory, "Students' Desired Participation in School Governance in Ontario." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Farrell. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Thursday, November 24
Eric Dubois, Department of Electrical Engineering, "The Discrete Fourier Transform in Finite Rings: Theory and Application." Thesis supervisor: Prof. A.N. Venetsanopoulos. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

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Planning and Priorities

Continued from Page 1

Professor William Dunphy added that quite apart from the concern for a student's "dragging his thesis on", the length of time taken quite possibly affects his chances of receiving funding. Vice-Dean Hal Smith agreed, explaining that as the province will only grant funds on the basis of four full-time Ph.D. years and seven part-time ones, the time for a degree was financially critical for both the student and the University.

What can the school itself do about quality, Dean Ham was asked. Does it have any clout? Ham suggested that as a first and most important step, departmental chairmen, who appoint faculty, be considerably more tough-minded in doing so. Appointment to the graduate school should not be thought of as "expected", he said. As a second step, the school could re-emphasize the leadership role of the departmental chairmen.

Devising solutions for the problems of supervision and funding were pressing, Ham noted, but none were as critical as how the school brings itself under review. Internal review seemed to be out of the question as it would be far too "delicate", and external review would be too time-consuming and costly. Yet, review and appraisal were desperately needed, he said, pointing to international reputations enjoyed by several departments,

Academic Affairs

Continued from Page 1

the fund of bursaries and/or scholarships which it makes available to visa students, and that the University continue to review the visa student fee policy on a yearly basis.

Governing Council voted last March to raise fees to \$1,500 per session for new undergraduate visa students, and to \$1,950 per session for new graduate visa students. In the same motion, council agreed to increase the University of Toronto Graduate Open Fellowship fund by \$100,000, specifically to aid visa students, and to set aside a fund of \$100,000 for visa students at either the graduate or undergraduate level who, unassisted, would not be able to attend U of T. The last clause of the motion stipulated that this policy be reviewed in one year's time.

Committee members found themselves in a dilemma with respect to their function: if they were to express their views on the academic implications of the differential fees paid by visa students, they should reiterate their position of last year — one of moral outrage. However, if they

and the less than desirable results achieved by others. In some departments, he said, the attrition rate among students was as high as 50 percent, a state of affairs he found "close to shocking".

Regarding the importance of Ph.D. studies within the University, Ham noted, "We have an academic ecology problem. I believe we have overdone the significance of graduate studies in the life of every department. Certainly the ethos that U of T should be a research-based institution is sound, but I would be perfectly happy working in a department with a good undergraduate and master's program."

"All these questions have the glory of being unresolvable," he quipped. "That's what makes them so interesting."

Subcommittee members will continue their discussion of the SGS report at a later meeting, at which time they will deal with the school's centres and institutes. These discussions will be used in the development of divisional objectives, plans and priorities — stage III of the subcommittee's two year planning exercise for which the final report is due June 1978.

were to make financial recommendations, based on their assessment of the academic value of spending the University's money on visa students they would perhaps find themselves involved in issues that did not concern them. "How can we decide which is academically better for the University — more visa students or more bunsen burners?" asked John Bassett.

Discussion also began on the Interim Report prepared by the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, and will be continued at the committee's next meeting to be held Nov. 24.

Genetics Symposium

On November 22, the knowledge of a medical geneticist, a philosopher, a clergyman, and a lawyer will be combined in a Sesquicentennial symposium to examine the new genetics and the human race. One of the lectures in the "Towards 2077" series, it will be held at 8 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Medical Sciences Building.

Professor Louis Siminovitch, chairman of the Department of Medical Genetics, will speak on genetic manipulation, pre-natal screening for birth defects, and the measures being taken to exercise caution while developing optimal benefits for society.

Professor Abbyann Lynch, Department of Philosophy, St. Michael's College, will present the new genetics in terms of social concerns and the extent to which these advances are ethically acceptable.

The Reverend James Reed, professor of pastoral psychology and counselling at the Toronto School of Theology and Trinity College, will speak on the relationship between human initiative and divine plan in genetic counselling and recombinant DNA research.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Patrick Hartt of the Supreme Court of Ontario will comment on the potential legal implications of genetic research.

Dr. Robert Salter, professor and head of orthopaedic surgery at U of T, will serve as chairman. Following the symposium, a reception will be held in the students' lounge in the Medical Sciences Building.

have in improving the standing of a weak department".

Almost every decision taken in the University has some effect on graduate work through its effect on departments. One may well wonder, with the members of the 1965 Presidential Committee on Graduate Studies, "how a single graduate school can watch over so wide a range of activities as are found here". Certainly the greatest danger besetting graduate deans is that of falling into superficiality, of assuming one knows more than one in fact does.

Yet the conclusion of the 1965 presidential committee, "that one Graduate School, serving an essentially administrative and watchdog role but able also to take necessary initiatives to meet emerging problems, will best promote the total graduate studies program at this University", has (we believe) been confirmed by events. That committee, with something close to prescience, predicted ever-growing governmental involvement with graduate studies and the development of a provincial "system" of graduate work, with ever-growing demands for information, but could not have foreseen the scale of this growth. It is hard to see how this could have been coped with other than by a unitary school. The council has established, and the associate deans working with the secretary and divisional secretaries have ensured over the years the observance of standards so that graduate programs of high quality have developed without the loss of departmental autonomy feared by many in 1965. Professional faculties have, we believe, found the school to be "a helpful regulatory body rather than an officious and therefore destructive master", although significant tensions have arisen and continue to arise from time to time.

New programs have developed — often not as quickly as one could have hoped — and, since 1971, the school has had special responsibility for graduate centres and institutes, considerably greater than that envisaged by the 1964 committee.

Thus, while we shall have occasion in this paper to invite consideration of changes we believe desirable, we believe the basic structure of a unitary graduate school has proved its worth and should be retained.

Divisions and Departments

The most notable feature of graduate studies in the University over the last ten years has been very rapid growth. In 1976-77, total enrolment stood at 8,125, the highest it has ever been and probably the highest it will be for some years to come. As would be expected, this growth has not been uniformly distributed, and great variations exist from department to department. A survey at the departmental level would be both tedious and too detailed to be revealing. Aggregation at the divisional level conceals important trends which should be brought out. We have found it useful to think in terms of the subdivisions tabulated below:

- I. Humanities
 - a. core programs
 - b. special programs
- II. Social Sciences
 - a. basic sciences
 - b. professional programs
 - c. education
- III. Physical Sciences
 - a. sciences
 - b. engineering and architecture
- IV. Biological Sciences
 - a. basic sciences
 - b. clinical and professional programs

I.a Humanities — core programs

Here we include those disciplines offered at most if not all universities — classics, English, French, German, history, and philosophy. Our strong pre-

existing base allowed rapid expansion of enrolment in the 1960's (from 381 in 1964 to 1,247 in 1971) but, as opportunities for academic employment have declined, so have enrolments — to 852 in 1976. In this group Ph.D. students form about 60 percent of enrolment. Supervision loads are high, the ratio of Ph.D. students to members of the graduate faculty being 2.0. The number of Ph.D. students supervised by individual staff members of course varies widely, occasionally exceeding 10. With the requirement of a thesis becoming less and less frequent in M.A. programs, the task of supervising students at the master's level is more difficult to characterize.

The graduate student body is, on the evidence available to us, a very able one. For example, of those full-time Ph.D. students (Canadian citizens and landed immigrants) eligible for external major awards, almost 40 percent hold such an award, and many more hold internal University of Toronto awards. However, in 1976-77, 23 percent of all Ph.D. students were holders of student visas. The only sources of financial support available to these students are internal University fellowships (for most of which they must compete with all other students in the humanities and social sciences) and teaching assistantships. Sources of financial support for M.A. students (regardless of citizenship) are even more limited, as fellowships and teaching assistantships tend naturally to go to Ph.D. candidates. While internal fellowship funds have increased in recent years, and teaching assistantship budgets have been maintained at a stable level, the amount of support available per student is significantly less here than at a number of other Ontario universities. As a result, many Ph.D. students seek employment as soon as their required residence is complete, with resulting adverse effects on their academic progress.

I.b Humanities — specialized programs

Here we include the remaining departments, centres and programs in the humanities — 15 programs, of which 13 are unique in Ontario and a smaller number have few if any counterparts in Canada. In 1964, several of these programs did not exist or had only recently been started. Thus, in many instances, these programs represent responses to newly recognized needs — either the development of new disciplines (e.g. linguistics) or interdisciplinary work (as in the five graduate centres in this group). Enrolment has grown explosively (from 95 students in 1964, to 405 in 1971, and 696 in 1976) and does not as yet show any downturn. However, first enrolments in programs dropped from 290 in 1975, to 236 in 1976, and this presages a drop in future.

These programs share most of the characteristics of the core humanities — able students (45 percent of eligible Ph.D. students hold external fellowships) of whom nearly one-quarter are visa students, high supervision loads, and less than adequate student support. There are, however, some features special to this group. With a few exceptions, staff sizes are small in each program. As a result, these programs are likely to suffer more than others if staff attrition is not replaced. Secondly, some programs draw half or more of their students from outside Canada, and could suffer badly if increased visa student fees have a marked impact. (It is ironic that the three programs most exposed in this respect are of very high quality and unique in Canada.)

II.a Social Sciences — the basic sciences

Here we include anthropology, geography, political economy, and sociology. All the group were well-established in

1964, and expanded rapidly (1964 — 189 students; 1971 — 583; 1975 — 676; 1976 — 647). New enrolments in programs have been relatively stable recently, but not at a level that will maintain current enrolment.

The pattern of work resembles that in the humanities (except for geography which more nearly resembles the sciences, having a sizable M.A./M. Sc. program and approximately one Ph.D. student per member of the graduate faculty). Ph.D. students make up 60 percent of total enrolment, and supervision loads are comparable to those in the humanities. About 40 percent of eligible Ph.D. students hold major external awards; 19 percent of Ph.D. students are on student visas, and depend mainly on internal fellowships and teaching assistantships for support. This group experiences the same problems caused by limited student support as do the humanities departments.

II.b Social Sciences — professional programs

These include industrial relations, law, library science, management studies, social work, and urban and regional planning. The M.A. program in criminology, though somewhat different in nature, may also be included here. In 1964, only three of these programs existed, and of these library science was in its infancy; total enrolment in all three was only 162. During the hectic 60's expansion was extremely rapid: by 1971, three additional programs had been introduced, and the original three had grown, so that total enrolment had reached 842. By 1975, most programs had reached a resource-limited steady state (enrolment 1,186); however, management studies continues to expand, particularly in part-time studies, and in 1976 the program in industrial relations was introduced, leading to a 1976 enrolment for the group of 1,318. Thus this group of professional faculties has come, at least in terms of numbers, to dominate the social sciences. Further growth is expected to be very modest, as resource limitations now govern: at the same time, the pool of applicants for these programs that meet minimum entrance standards is such that any marked decline seems unlikely under current enrolment policy.

With the exception of law, a unique program of small size, these programs share the common characteristics of concentration at the master's degree level, with small doctoral programs superposed upon master's programs. (Criminology and industrial relations, both graduate centres, have no doctoral programs.) The master's programs (especially the part-time programs) serve those who are predominantly permanent residents of Canada. The commitment to doctoral supervision is therefore relatively low, averaging 0.7 supervisions per staff member in units having doctoral programs. At the Ph.D. level, about 20 percent of eligible students receive major external awards. This lower figure should be interpreted with care, as the Canada Council has been notably reluctant to make awards in professional areas of study. Visa students, at the Ph.D. level, represent some 18 percent of the total.

The rapid growth of the professional faculties led to serious administrative problems in the early 1970's, as the school and the faculties attempted to cope with the flood of rising numbers. These problems, like a stone in one's shoe, acted as a continuous irritant which led to strained relations at times. Better administrative methods — primarily the use of computer methods and the devolution of some administrative functions to large units such as management studies and library science — have largely resolved these problems. While differences of opinion occasionally arise on admissions, in the equating of professional qualifica-

tions and experience with academic qualifications, mechanisms for resolving such differences work reasonably quickly and effectively. At the risk of inviting a storm of contradiction, we state our view that no professional faculty would now consider its interests better served by being outside the school rather than within it. The kind of professional program envisaged by the Laskin Report was that in which research involving interaction with the mosaic of university scholarship would provide an important element of the ethos of development.

II.c Social Sciences — education

Expansion of graduate work in education is an outstanding feature of the Ontario scene in which the University of Toronto through the Faculty of Education and subsequently through the affiliation of OISE has participated. From an enrolment of 284 in 1964, expansion has been rapid and continuous to a total of 2,376 in 1976. These students follow either research-based programs of the traditional type (411 Ph.D., 178 M.A.) or professional programs (168 Ed.D., 1,538 M.Ed.). Thus graduate work in educational theory has the characteristics of both the basic social sciences and of professional programs.

In spite of the very large M.Ed. program, doctoral supervision loads are high, averaging about 2.5 per staff member but varying widely. Some 22 percent of eligible doctoral students (mostly Ph.D. candidates) receive major external awards. Only 7 percent of doctoral students and a much lower fraction of master's students are on student visas. Thus these programs serve what is primarily a local community. First enrolment data (declining from 892 to 799 in 1976) indicates growth may be slackening, but pipe-line effects will ensure some growth over the next few years.

While the school has always been able to control admission and in-course standards for the research-based (Ph.D./M.A.) stream, during the period of rapid growth administrative problems and lack of personnel caused a loss of control of admissions to the M.Ed. (and, by extension, to the Ed.D.) program. These defects have now been remedied, and the experience has been painful to both parties. At the same time, the school's tightening up of in-course administration has not been palatable to this department (among many others). When one adds to the above the financial independence of the department (as the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education), one can understand that severe strains have developed. Considerable progress has, however, been made in the last year in finding means of reconciling the department's characteristic philosophy and method of graduate education with the school's concern for both standards and effective administration of this very large program. With improved understanding on both sides, it may be possible to resolve outstanding problems.

To be continued in subsequent Bulletins

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Do Presidents Matter?

"No", concludes University historian after looking at four presidential terms

by Robin Harris

"Do Presidents Matter?", a lecture on the history of the University from 1906 — 1972, was given on Oct. 20 by Professor Robin Harris, University historian and member of the Higher Education Group. Excerpts from Prof. Harris' address follow.

The development of the University of Toronto from 1906 to 1972 is marked by a series of events in the history of the city, province and nation which disrupted the normal course of affairs and forced the institution to adjust to external circumstances: World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, the enrolment of the World War II veterans, the realization driven home by the Sheffield report of 1955 that enrolment in the Canadian universities would dramatically increase in the 1960's, and the incidents at the University of California in the fall of 1964 which sparked throughout the world new attitudes towards higher education on the part of students, staff, legislatures and the general public.

These events make it inevitable that an account of the University during these years will be organized in divisions based on the years 1914, 1919, 1930, 1939, 1945, 1951 (when the veterans left), 1955 and 1965. Three of these dates coincide approximately with a change in the presidency. Sir Robert Falconer's 25 year tenure of the office concluded on June 30, 1932, his successor, H.J. Cody's, in June 1945, Cody's successor, Sidney Smith's, in September 1957. Since the 66 year period began with a new University of Toronto Act which re-defined the role of the president and, a year later, with the appointment of Falconer, and since the period ended with the termination of that act and the formal conclusion of Claude Bissell's term of office (he was on sabbatical leave in 1971-72), it is natural, again I would say inevitable, to organize an account of the University's history into four divisions: The Falconer Years (1906-32), The Cody Years (1932-45), The Smith Years (1945-58), and The Bissell Years (1958-72).

It may be construed from this that the four presidents are the key figures in the institution's development. Such an interpretation is likely to be encouraged further by a factor I have not yet mentioned: the enormous complexity of the University itself. A strong case can be made that in terms of organization, Toronto is and has been since at least 1906 the most complicated university in existence, the University of London with its mélange of semi-autonomous units scattered throughout that very large city and until recently throughout the Commonwealth, and the University of California with its nine major campuses being its only serious rivals.

The phrase *master-dyer* was used by Robert Falconer in his address to the graduating students at the end of his first year in office:

"An academic institution becomes invested with a great tradition when it has been found to be a free and adequate expression of the noblest elements in the intellectual life of the people whom it serves . . . Toronto, as it stands, today, has such a national tradition bearing (*as it does*) traces of the gradual development of provincial history.

"Another, probably the most important strand in tradition, is the influence of great leaders, the men whose personality has inspired not only their own generation but those that followed. While no doubt the ideas of the unknown thinkers and the hopes of the average man are the dye which stains the master's hand he mingles the colours and gives the right shade to the cloth. And this University has had master-dyers who have been famous for the blend of their colour and have saturated the minds of many with their fine dye."

There is no doubt in my mind that our four presidents qualify as master-dyers. But this lecture will be a failure if it leaves you with the impression that they were the only ones.

Falconer was appointed under the terms of the 1906 University of Toronto Act and his main task was to see that its provisions and its spirit were implemented. The act itself, which had been drafted by a Royal Commission appointed by the newly elected Whitney government in 1905, does not define the functions of the University, but it does reflect the functions which the commissioners, after careful study, had decided were appropriate to Ontario's provincial university. Reading their report, one can identify what the commissioners believed to be the idea of the University of Toronto or, to put it in other words, one can see the kind of institution they believed Toronto should become.

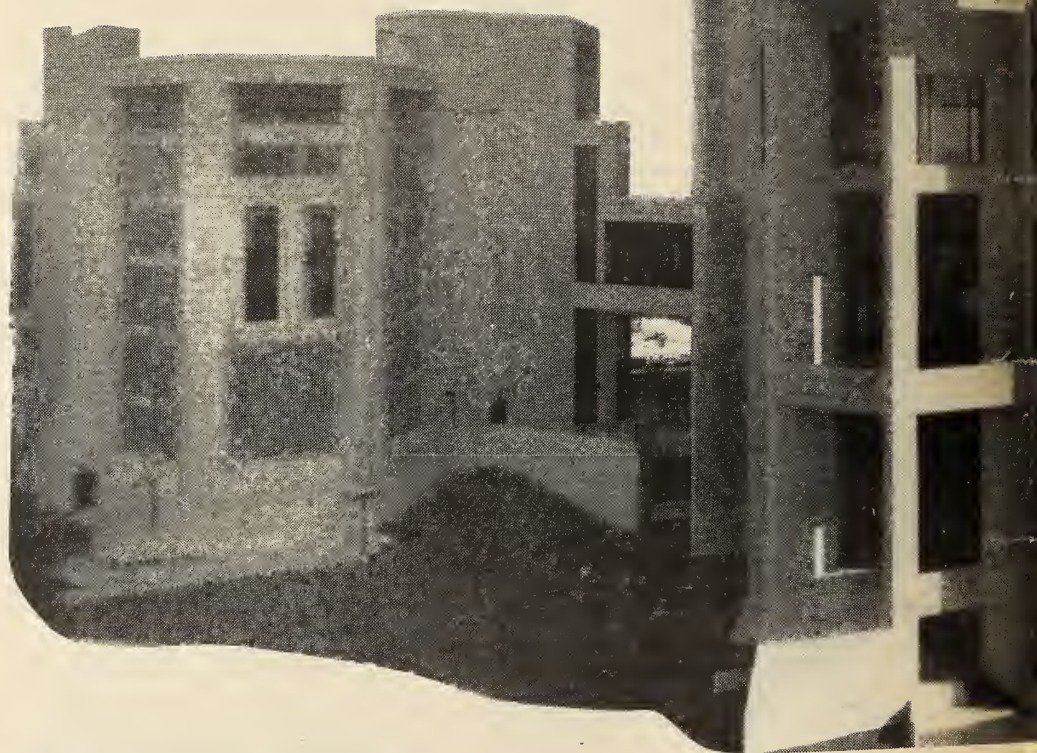
It would be devoted to both teaching and research; it would have a strong commitment to liberal education and, in that context, to the moral as well as to the intellectual development of the individual student; it would have an equally strong commitment to professional education in a wide variety of fields and not simply to the traditional fields of medicine, law and engineering; it would be a major centre of graduate studies; it would provide service to the community in ways other than the offering of degree programs; and, at the same time, it would be a unified organization rather than a collection of vaguely associated faculties, colleges and schools. This prescription was not particularly novel.

All the elements to which the commissioners referred were in existence at the University of Toronto in 1906, and one at least, liberal education as embodied in the form of well developed honour courses, was fully ensconced. But most were in either the embryo or the adolescent stage: potential rather than actual; theoretical rather than applied. By 1932 when Falconer retired, the theory had been translated into practice. The kind of university the commissioners had envisaged was in place.

Some progress toward this achievement was accomplished in 1906-07, the year of Maurice Hutton's acting presidency, and a good deal more between the time Falconer assumed office in 1907 and 1914; the expansion of professional education into the fields of education, forestry, household science and public health, for example, and the development of St. Michael's into an arts college. Little if anything occurred during World War I. The major steps were taken between 1919 and 1930, one of the least publicized and

most significant decades in the University's history.

There were eight developments: the establishment of the Department of University Extension and Publicity in 1920 and of the School of Graduate Studies in 1923; the launching of programs in a number of new and at this



time somewhat suspect professional fields — nursing, library science, physical and occupational therapy; the discovery of insulin by Banting and Best in 1921; the opening of Hart House in 1919; the removal of the central administrative offices from University College to the newly constructed Simcoe Hall in 1924; the transferral of Trinity from its location on Queen Street West to the main campus in 1925; and the decision to require senior matriculation for admission to all courses with effect in the 1931-32 session.

The consequences of these separate developments were: first, that effective structures, including a responsible dean or director, were provided for "the major centre of graduate studies" and for the community service work which the commissioners had called for; second, the University's commitment to a wide rather than a narrow interpretation of professional education was demonstrated; third, admission standards were universally raised and the Canadian-wide pattern set of a four year degree beyond Grade 13 as the basic requirement for a one-year M.A.; fourth, the *co-equal* status of research and teaching was recognized; and finally, the University became a unified organization on a single campus with an identifiable administrative centre at Simcoe Hall and a generally recognized social centre at Hart House.

In only one of these major developments did Robert Falconer play a major role: the removal of responsibility for teaching the senior matriculation year from the University, a step, incidentally, which most of the other universities in the province did not take until after World War II, and which took him nearly the whole of his 25 years to accomplish.

The Great Good Place.

Claude Bissell arrived at the University in the fall of 1932 and his description of the University during his undergraduate years in the first chapter of *Halfway up Parnassus* is "The Great Good Place". This was in essence the University of Toronto for the next quarter century, throughout the presidencies of Henry Cody and Sidney Smith. During their terms of office there were crises but with two exceptions no major developments of the type I have been discussing. During Bissell's presidency, as we shall see, there were crises and developments, and by 1972 a new University of Toronto had emerged.

Cody's task — forced upon him by circumstances — was to hold the fort, to maintain the institution which he inherited from his predecessor. This he did, and it was no mean achievement. His years of office embraced the Great Depression and World War II, times of severe financial stringency and with no real room for manoeuvre.

The first half of Sidney Smith's tenure was also a crisis period, the essential problem being how to accommodate the veterans in the educational style to which the University had become accustomed and according to the academic standards of the Great Good Place.

By 1947 the enrolment had risen from the 1930's norm of about 7,500 full-time students to over 17,000 but the onslaught was met by ingenious tactics such as the two-year occupancy of a branch campus at Ajax and the conversion of Convocation Hall into a lecture room. By 1952-53 the veterans had virtually disappeared and enrolment had returned to something close to that of the 1930's, about 10,000 full-time students. At this point



Smith must have felt that there would now be opportunity to implement some of the measures which he had emphasized in his inaugural address as necessary ones for the University to take, for example, the strengthening of graduate studies and of the liberal arts courses.

The major decision made by the University during Smith's tenure was the decision to expand the University from approximately 12,000 to approximately 20,000, one which resulted in the expropriation of the 26 acres west of St. George Street and ultimately to the establishment of the Scarborough and Erin-dale campuses. It is difficult, probably impossible, to define Smith's role in this decision. Obviously he was heavily involved, but so were the Board of Governors and particularly its chairman, Eric Phillips, and so was the provincial government, and particularly the premier, Leslie Frost. What is beyond doubt is that the University was reacting to a provincial, even a national situation, and that circumstance rather than personality was the primary force.

There were two developments during the Smith Years that deserve mention: a reorganization of the administrative offices in Simcoe Hall and the emergence of what is now called the University of Toronto Faculty Association.

In Falconer's and Cody's time the president was assisted in administering the University by four senior officers, the registrar, who also acted as secretary of the Senate and of the Council of the Faculty of Arts, the bursar, who also acted as secretary of the Board of Governors, the superintendent of building and plant, and the librarian. In 1945 there was a reorganization on the financial side with the separating off of the secretary of the board as a full time position and the ap-

pointment of a comptroller, an office which subsequently expanded to a vice-presidency and which created a situation where the occupant of the position reported in certain matters directly to the chairman of the board, not through the president. As one can imagine this posed problems for the president. In the late 1940's and particularly in the 1950's there was a considerable expansion of the Registrar's Office through the creation of sub-departments responsible for various student services. In 1951 the Faculty of Arts obtained a full-time dean for the first time and the Registrar's Office was relieved of responsibility for its administration. The Faculty Association can be traced back to 1939 when a Committee Representing the Teaching Staff was formed, but until the 1950's it did not constitute a serious force in University affairs. Sidney Smith gave encouragement to the association but was not of course involved in its development. Nor was he the prime mover in the reorganization of the administrative structure. This was principally the work of Eric Phillips who became chairman of the Board of Governors in 1945. Another board member, Balmer Neilly had been complaining about the inefficiency of the operation since 1942, and a sequence of his memoranda provided a base for Phillips' reforms.

The major developments of the Bissell years are the creation of the Robarts Library, the idea of a unicameral governing body, and the transformation of the University of Toronto from the provincial university to one of a dozen or more components of a provincial system of universities.

The Robarts Library was a Bissell idea and a personal conviction, which is not to say that it was not also an idea shared by others. "If I had a single precise goal that I was anxious to achieve during my tenure of office it was the planning and building of a library that could join the company of the great university libraries of the world. . . . From the day I arrived at Toronto I did not neglect any opportunity to emphasize the concept of a research library."

This goal was achieved, though as in the case of Falconer's campaign to remove Grade 13 from the university curriculum it required the whole of his term of office. Moreover, most of the strategy and all the tactics were developed by others — McLaughlin, Williams, Russell and of course Blackburn are some of the names. Nonetheless, Bissell's role was crucial.

The basis of the 1971 University of Toronto Act is the unicameral arrangement just as the basis of the 1906 Act was a bicameral arrangement. Bissell's contribution to this major development was its conception; before anyone else he appears to have become convinced that a system which as the Royal Commissioners had hoped had served the University well for half a century was simply not capable of coping with the set of problems which the institution would be required to face in the 1960's. In 1962, as president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities he was instrumental in persuading the conference to undertake in association with the Canadian Association of University Teachers an investigation of university government, an inquiry which was bound to raise the question of the inclusion of faculty members on boards of governors. The Duff-Berdahl Commission did so recommend in March 1966 but almost a year before this Bissell had persuaded the University to move in this direction by linking board, senate and administration through a President's Council and three months before the report was published he argued publicly that the academic world was a single community and that "one representative, authoritative body (should) deal with all matters". In effect, Dr. Bissell defined the topic of the great debate which was carried on for the next five years and which culminated in the new act.

The final major development I shall refer to is the establishment of the collectivity of provincial universities now known as the Council of Ontario Universities, a part of the provincial system of higher education which has been developed since the appointment by the government of an advisory committee on university affairs in 1961. C.O.U. dates from the morning of March 26, 1962 when the presidents of all the publicly supported Ontario universities were called together by that committee to consider the implications of a report the committee had just received on enrolment projections to 1970. That afternoon the university presidents met separately and C.O.U. was born, with Claude Bissell as chairman, a position he retained until 1966. By that time the council had two members per university, the president and an academic colleague, and this is still the case today. But in 1964 and 1965 there was much discussion in the council and its

subcommittees as to how an expanded council should be constituted. Was it to be like the American Senate with equal representation from each state regardless of population or was it to be like the House of Representatives with proportional representation? As the largest and most powerful institution, Toronto could well have been expected to insist upon the representative model with, say, three or six seats to Trent's one. But Bissell was opposed to this, believing as he did in the autonomy of each university and in the capacity of Ontario's institutions to work together for the benefit of the system as a whole. This was a self-sacrificing act, but it was consistent with the University's tradition. For most of the 150 years which we are celebrating, the University has been the provincial university. Its willingness to work with others towards a viable provincial system is evidence that the tradition has been maintained.

It is now time to answer the question, "Do Presidents Matter?", on the basis of the University's experience between 1906 and 1972.

The answer is "No". What fundamentally matters is circumstance. Had Henry Cody, who was a candidate for the presidency in 1906 (he was nominated by G. Howard Ferguson) been appointed in place of Robert Falconer, there would have been no basic differences in the development of the University to 1932. Has there been a genuine search committee for a president to succeed Falconer in 1932 a young law professor at Dalhousie named Sidney Smith would have been a strong contender — a young dean of law from Yale named Robert Hutchins had just been appointed president of Chicago and Smith himself within two years would be appointed president of a major Canadian university. But had Smith been president between 1932 and 1945 he too would have been confined to holding the fort. Had Bissell been appointed in 1945 he would have had to operate under the genteel poverty of the decades before 1958. Had Smith continued in office for the five years left to him before reaching retirement age, his ideas and his convictions would have had more scope for actualization.

But there is another answer. While circumstance is decisive and inescapable, people do matter in universities as elsewhere. And presidents are people, in the case of the men I have been discussing, very good people in both senses of the word. Each, as I have said, was a master-dyer. But so as I have consistently argued were others — Hutton, Macallum, Banting, Best, Brett, Henry Carr, C.B. Sissons, Innis, Eric Phillips, W.J. Dunlop and many more. I have not attempted to rate the master-dyers and I suspect that it would be difficult to compare in any meaningful way the contribution of presidents with the contribution of those whose influence has been generated from a narrower base. Certainly it would be controversial. Perhaps we should leave this question until we have had a series of 10 or 20 lectures under the general title, The University of Toronto's Master-Dyers.

Research News

Contract proposals NRC Environmental Group

An announcement from the National Research Council's Associate Committee on Scientific Criteria for Environmental Quality (ACSCEQ) invites the academic community to submit proposals for contract research consistent with its program concerning the effects of contaminants on receptors. The announcement identifies 14 priority topics, among which are listed concerns with infective levels of water-borne viruses, biological effects of sulphate aerosols, behaviour and effects of pesticides, metabolism and effects of environmental lead in children, and effects of pulp and paper bleach stream effluents. A variety of additional topics is also suggested.

There is no set format or deadline for the receipt of proposals, but the ACSCEQ asks potential investigators to furnish an advance short description of a proposed research project together with an estimate of time and cost. Accepted proposals will be managed by the federal Department of Supply and Services. For further information, call 978-2163.

Ford Foundation new competition in international security and arms control research

The Ford Foundation is offering a second international competition, the first was in 1975-76, for major grants supporting research on international security and arms control. Preliminary proposals post-marked no later than *January 1* are subject to a review which will result in invitations to some applicants to submit formal proposals for a final deadline of *April 15*. The foundation expects to award between 10 and 15 grants from a budget of approximately \$400,000.

ORA has on file the full program statement, listing some "promising research areas", and the memorandum on procedures for application. For information, call 978-2163.

Environment Canada subvention program

Environment Canada has announced deadlines and priorities for research agreement proposals for the Fisheries and Marine Service and the Atmospheric Environment Service.

Fisheries and Marine Service invites proposals by *December 15* in two high priority areas: management of ocean and aquatic environment and ecosystems; conservation and development of the fisheries and fish habitats. Research may be sponsored in four additional program areas but these are given lower priority. Support funds will be primarily geared to projects involving collaborative university-government work, although the proposals need not initially be joint ventures, and projects supporting graduate students working at research stations of the Fisheries and Marine Service.

Atmospheric Environment Service has established a deadline of *December 31* for proposals to undertake investigations in atmospheric processes or to do air quality and inter-environmental research. The service lists a number of specific project areas under each heading.

For details and application forms, call 978-2874.

Agriculture Canada deadline

Applications for operating grant support for research in specified areas of importance to Canadian agriculture will be required by Agriculture Canada by *December 15*. The department lists 14 areas of particular interest, and applicants are asked to relate their proposals to one of the "national objective" areas. Priority is given to projects in fields where new knowledge is urgently needed and where there is a shortage of trained investigators.

For details and application forms, call 978-2874.

Continued from Page 8

Monday 21

In the High Yemen Today, illustrated lecture.

Prof. A.M. Watson, Department of Political Economy. 14-081 Robarts Library. 12.10 p.m. (Middle East & Islamic Studies) (Those wishing to bring lunch are welcome to do so.)

F.R. Scott's Lakeshore: A Reading, sixth in series of eight lunchtime seminars, *Canadian Literature and Culture*. Prof. Germaine Warkentin, Department of English. 321 Pratt Library. 1.15 p.m.

Janet MacFarlane, organist, and *Harry Maude*, bass, third in series of four

Fall Organ Recitals.

Convocation Hall. 5.05 p.m. Admission \$1 at door.

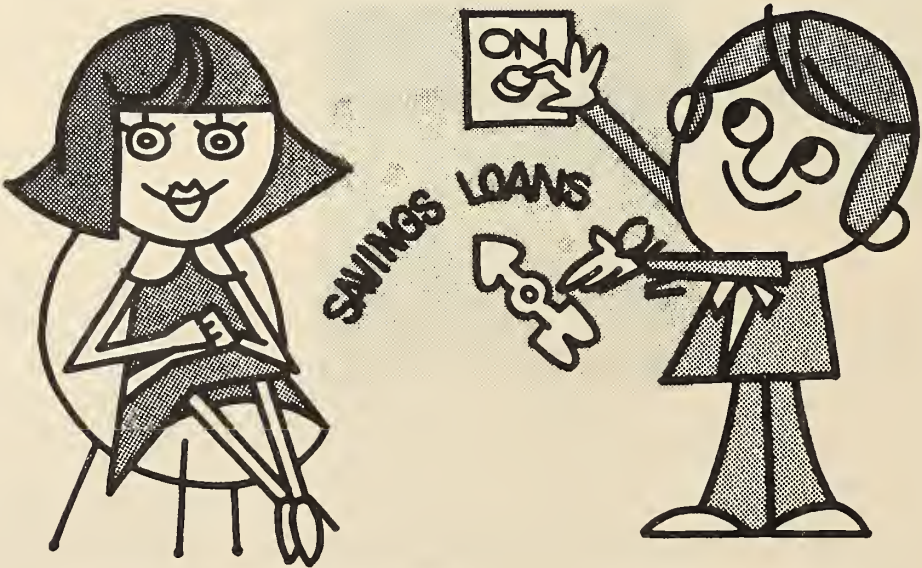
Tuesday 22

Bilingualism: The Nonpolitical Issues, fourth of five lectures, *The Sesquicentennial: Confronting the Future*. Prof. Merrill Swain, Psycholinguistics, OISE. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 12.15 p.m. (Continuing Studies)

Coleridge: Some Perspectives, the 1977 *Alexander Lectures*.

Dr. Kathleen Coburn, Professor Emeritus, Victoria College. West Hall, University College. Nov. 22, 23 and 24 at 4.30 p.m.

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Universities and Colleges
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Forum

Faculty *not* fat cats

I am responding to the editorial "Professors doing well" in the November 2 issue of *The Varsity* to correct factual errors and to comment on statements and accusations made in it. I hope that the University administration will also respond. The article says that academic staff have used their "power" to "look after themselves" at the expense of students and support staff. It states that last year's salary increase for academic staff was 9.4% (cost of living and merit increase) while support staff received only a 6.2% cost of living increase, and no merit increase. *The Varsity* has its facts wrong. The truth is that *all* staff, academic and support staff, received a cost of living increase of 6.2%. In addition, funds were made available on *exactly the same basis for academic and support staff*, and were distributed based on merit only to all staff.

As far as last year's student fee increase is concerned, academic staff made their concerns for the effect of the fee increase on student accessibility known publicly

(*Bulletin*, December 10, 1976) and the same is true for the increase in foreign student fees. As I am one of the three professors referred to in the editorial, who were involved in the writing of the *Interim Report* from the Planning and Priorities Subcommittee, I can state from first hand knowledge that the writer of the editorial badly misunderstands and quotes out of context that report to support his statements and accusations. At best, this piece of writing is incompetent journalism, at worst it is an irresponsible act to attempt to plant seeds of discord among students, academic and support staff, who, I believe, are *collectively* doing their best to carry on in the difficult times in which the country and the University find themselves.

Gary Heinke
Chairman, UTFA Salary
and Benefits Committee,
Chairman, Dept. of Civil Engineering

How to dispose of staff

A recent memorandum from the vice-president and provost tells the heads of all academic and non-academic divisions how best to dispose of "non-academic administrative and technical positions" in the face of present budget targets. To aim such budget directives at one area only is clearly discriminatory. The whole tone of this memorandum implies that if you want to cut budgets, the non-academic staff is the place to start.

To send out such a memorandum without the prior knowledge of the Staff Association or its president is bad form! We of all people are well aware of the

implications of budget cuts; and it does not help the situation when we are singled out in a badly worded communiqué. The release procedures specifically outlined contravene the spirit of current employment practice. If the administration felt it necessary to send out such a document, UTSA's participation was essential.

Charlotte Turnbull
President
UTSA

Executive Secretary Environmental Health Secretariat

The secretariat has been recently formed at the University of Toronto with the following aims:

- (1) To promote and facilitate research, education and communication in environmental health at the University of Toronto and its associated institutions.
- (2) To provide a tangible focus for the activities associated with the aims in paragraph (1) both within the University and within the wider community.
- (3) To encourage interdisciplinary approaches to environmental health programs.

The executive secretary would be expected to work towards achieving these aims by acting as a catalyst in bringing together those with problems in the environmental health area and those in the University and its associated institutions who have the interest and expertise to work towards the solution of such problems in an interdisciplinary manner.

To be effective the executive secretary must maintain active contacts with those engaged in both long and short range research relevant to the field of environmental health (including occupational health) at the University of Toronto as well as seeking out environmental health problems requiring solution.

The person appointed will have a strong science background probably in the health sciences and must have a real interest and talent for solving the acknowledged problems associated with the interdisciplinary approach to environmental health research, education and communication. Depending upon the background of the individual, an academic cross-appointment in a cognate discipline would be sought.

The executive secretary will report to the Vice-President for Research and Planning of the University.

Salary range — \$22,000 — 24,000.

Appointment for one year — renewable.

Address replies to: Professor H.C. Eastman, Vice-President — Research and Planning, Room 225, Simcoe Hall before December 15.

Lectern goes missing from Con Hall



Left to right: President John Evans, alumna Vivian McDonough, the lectern. Campus police would welcome tips as to the whereabouts of the latter.

Ontario Graduate Scholarships applications available

The School of Graduate Studies Fellowship Office would like to advise students intending to apply for Ontario Graduate Scholarships that application forms and brochures have now been distributed to departmental graduate secretaries. The deadline date for submission of applications to the department is *December 1*.

The number of scholarships has been increased significantly. There are a number of changes in this year's program and for details of these, applicants should consult the brochure.

1. The value of the scholarship has been increased to \$1,500 per term; however, students will be responsible for payment of their fees.

2. This year some landed immigrants are eligible on the same basis as Canadian citizens.

3. Special provision has been made for recent landed immigrants and those on student visas.

4. Students receiving an Ontario Graduate Scholarship may hold other awards up to a total of \$1,000.

Students are reminded that they must apply for an Ontario Graduate Scholarship if eligible under the terms of the program if they wish to be considered for a University of Toronto Open Fellowship.

Correction

A story on rare bookbinder Emrys Evans in the *Bulletin* of November 7 contained some faulty arithmetic. At a rate of 343 books in eight years, Evans has been responsible for binding approximately 43 books per year, and not 28 as the story had it.

Committee on term appointments

The Task Force on Contractually Limited Term Appointments will not submit its report until December 15. Consequently the deadline for individual or collective submissions to this committee will be extended to *November 30*. Please send submissions in writing to: Prof. L. Elmer, Department of Religious Studies, 110 Charles St. West.

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Sesqui Events

Monday November 14

The Literary Parasite, lecture.
Prof. Joanne Trautmann, Penn State, co-editor *Virginia Woolf letters*.
1083 Sidney Smith Hall. 7.30 p.m.
(Women's Studies New College, English and UC)

Latin American Perspectives under the Carter Administration, first lecture in series *Latin America and the International Economic Order*.
Dr. Luis Maira, U.S. - Latin America Project, Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia Economica, Mexico. Croft Chapter House. 7.30 p.m. (Latin American Studies Committee CIS and Research Program for Latin-American & Caribbean Studies, York University)
(Please note the lecture will be given in Spanish.)

The Historical Setting of the Founding of both the University of Toronto and Trinity College, first of four *Larkin-Stuart Lectures*.
Dr. D.G. Creighton, Professor Emeritus of History. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8.30 p.m.

Chemical Approaches to the Active Sites of Iron-Sulfur Proteins, colloquium.
Prof. Richard H. Holm, Stanford University. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 4 p.m.

Spin Waves in Metallic Ferromagnets and Antiferromagnets within the Local Exchange Approximation, seminar.
Prof. David M. Edwards, Visiting Professor of Physics; Imperial College of Science & Technology. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m.

Jeannette Taves, second of four *Fall Organ Recitals*.
All-Bach program. Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 5.05 p.m. Admission \$1 at door.

The Dismissal, new play by James Reaney, last in HHT Sesquiseason.
Produced by NDWT Company. Hart House Theatre to Dec. 3, Monday to Saturday at 8.30 p.m.; matinees Wednesday at 1.30 p.m. and Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Tickets \$6, students \$3; matinees \$4.50, students \$3. Telephone 978-8668.

Multi-Media Exhibition by Kim Ondaatje. The Gallery, Scarborough College, to Dec. 5.
On Nov. 14, Mrs. Ondaatje will talk about the exhibition and lead a walking tour around it, talk will be given in the faculty lounge, H-403, at 8 p.m.
Gallery hours: Monday to Thursday, 9 a.m.-9 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 2-5 p.m.

Banting, Best and Insulin, exhibition. Shopping concourse, subway level, Hydro Place, corner College & University. To end November.

Tuesday 15

Star Warriors, Rock Singers, Mary Hartman, the Fonz and Others: The Meaning of Contemporary Popular Culture, third in series of five lectures, *The Sesquicentennial: Confronting the Future*.
Prof. Mark Freiman, Department of English. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 12.15 p.m. (Continuing Studies)

The Criminal Justice System, 1977 Goodman Lectures.
Associate Chief Justice James K. Hugessen, Superior Court of Quebec. Moot Court, Faculty of Law. Nov. 15, 16 and 17 at 4 p.m.

The Bloomsbury Group, lecture.
Nigel Nicolson, London, co-editor *Virginia Woolf letters*. West Hall, University College. 4 p.m. (Women's Studies New College, English and UC)

Mining and Mineral Policy in Ontario, 1977 McParland Lecture.
Hon. Frank S. Miller, Minister of Natural Resources, Ontario. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 5.15 p.m. (Applied Science & Engineering)

Then and Now: The Place of the University in Society, second of four *Larkin-Stuart Lectures*.
Dr. Roger Gaudry, International Association of Universities. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8.30 p.m.

Canadian Glass for the Collector, fifth in series of seven lectures providing background for *A Gather of Glass*.
Bette Shepherd, archaeologist and collector of glass. Theatre, ROM. 7.30 p.m.

From the Hot Mid-Atlantic Ridge to the Cold Atlantic Margin: Research in Marine Geology and Geophysics at Dalhousie, seminar.
Prof. Jim Hall, Dalhousie University. 202 Mining Building. 3.30 p.m. (Please note time.)

Efficient Allocations and the Value of Scenic Views, seminar.
Prof. Jack J. Knetsch, Visiting Research Professor of Law, from Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University. 211 Haultain Building. 4 p.m. (IES, rescheduled from Oct. 27)

Nigeria's Return to Civilian Rule (1970-77), seminar.
Dr. Anthony Kirk-Greene, Oxford University. Upper Library, Massey College. 4 p.m. (African Studies Committee CIS)

David Fallis, baritone, afternoon classical concert.
Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

The Kathryn Moses Quartet, fourth in series of concerts *Jazz at the Museum*.
Armour Court, ROM. 5.30 p.m.

John Hansen, piano recital.
Music of Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann and Scriabin. Concert Hall, Royal Conservatory of Music. 8 p.m. Tickets \$2, students and senior citizens 50 cents. Proceeds to the Conservatory Endowment Fund. Information 978-3771.

Expressive Realism, exhibition of new paintings by R.F.M. McInnis.
Hart House Art Gallery to Dec. 2. Gallery hours: Monday, 11 a.m.-9 p.m.; Tuesday to Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 2-5 p.m.

Wednesday 16

Recent Advances in the Staging and Treatment of Ovarian Carcinoma, lecture.
Dr. Robert C. Young, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda. Basement auditorium, Princess Margaret Hospital. 11 a.m.

Quilts to Jets: the role of the artist and athlete today, lecture.
Kim Ondaatje. Council Chamber, Scarborough College. 12 noon.

Excavations at Kommos, Crete, lecture.
Prof. Joseph W. Shaw, Department of Fine Art and joint U of T/ROM expedition to Kommos. Lecture room, McLaughlin Planetarium. 4.30 p.m. (Archaeological Institute of America, Toronto Society)

Plastics, Energy and Ecology, second of 1977-78 *New College Public Lectures*.
Prof. J.E. Guillet, Department of Chemistry. 1017 New College. 4.30 p.m.

Christianity and the Modern Multiversity, third of four *Larkin-Stuart Lectures*.
Prof. George Grant, McMaster University. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8.30 p.m.

The Churches and the Children of the Immigrants, symposium.
Participants will include Prof. Raymond

Breton, Department of Sociology; Prof. John Grant, Emmanuel College; Dr. Mavis Burke, Ministry of Education. Auditorium, Brennan Hall. 9.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Toronto School of Theology)

Whole Ecosystem Experiments as Lake Management Tools, seminar.
Dr. D.W. Schindler, Freshwater Institute, Environment Canada, Winnipeg. 140 University College. 4 p.m. (Botany, UC and IES) (Please note location)

The Route Selection Problem: Theory and Practice, seminar in 1977-78 series *Canadian Transportation in the 70's*.
Prof. Bryan H. Massam, York University. 7th floor lounge, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St. 4 p.m. (U of T-York Joint Program in Transportation)

Spin Waves in Disordered Systems, seminar.
Prof. David M. Edwards, Imperial College of Science & Technology. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Sequel to Monday seminar.)

Harvey Kogen Quartet, Wednesday afternoon pop jazz.
East Common Room, Hart House. 12 noon.

Thursday 17

The Ulyssean Adult, last of six lectures in Sesquicentennial series *The Best Age? The Middle and Later Years*.
Dr. John McLeish. 2080 South Building, Erindale College. 8 p.m. Tickets \$1. Reservations and information telephone 828-5214. (Associates of Erindale)

Theological Education in our Contemporary Society, last of four *Larkin-Stuart Lectures*.
Dean Krister Stendahl, Harvard Divinity School. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8.30 p.m.

Nickel: A Case History in Metallic Ferromagnetism, colloquium.
Prof. David M. Edwards, Imperial College of Science & Technology. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Physics and SGS)

A Simple Model for Describing Magnetic Properties of FCC Transition Metals and Compounds, seminar.
Prof. David M. Edwards, Imperial College of Science & Technology. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 11.10 a.m. (Please note location)

Human Rights and the Current Political Situation in the USSR, seminar.
Dr. I.S. Glagolev, formerly Institute of History, USSR Academy of Sciences. General discussion will follow presentation. Conference room, 4049 Robarts Library. 2.30 p.m. (Russian & East European Studies)

The Motion of Small Particles in Viscous Liquids, seminar.
Dr. L. Gary Leal, California Institute of Technology. 252 Mechanical Building. 3.10 p.m.

Politicians and the Environment, seminar.
Lord Ashby of Brandon, former chairman, U.K. Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. Main Auditorium, OISE. 4 p.m. (IES)

Current issues of contemporary literary theory, fifth of series of 14 special seminars.
Prof. Fredric Jameson, Yale University. West Hall, University College. 4 p.m. (Comparative Literature) (Please note location)

The Population Biology of Daphnia, biology seminar.
Prof. P. Herbert, University of Windsor. 2082 South Building, Erindale College. 5.15 p.m.

Lorenz Hassler, violin, afternoon classical concert.

Music Room, Hart House. 1.10 p.m.

Recital, compositions by student composers.
Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building. 2.10 p.m.

New Hart House Orchestra.
Orchestra under director William Phillips still needs string players and percussionist; rehearsals Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 10 p.m. in Music Room.

The Light of Experience, sixth of 13 colour films, *Civilization* series.
Observations through telescope and microscope; observation of human character in Dutch painting. Art Gallery, Hart House. Two screenings, 12 noon and 7 p.m.

Friday 18

The Future, last of nine lectures in Lunch & Learn Club Series I, *The Urban Revolution*.

Anthony Adamson, Ontario Heritage Foundation. Innis College Town Hall. 12.15 p.m. Registration fee \$15 for four series of lectures. Information 978-2400.

Crisis Intervention, lecture.
Dr. Conant Aquilera, California State University at Los Angeles.
Cody Hall, Faculty of Nursing. 2 p.m.

Centenaire de L'Assommoir, colloquium.
Nov. 18, morning session 9 a.m.-12 noon; afternoon session 2-5.30 p.m.
Nov. 19, session 2-5.30 p.m. Room 205, Faculty of Library Science, 140 St. George St. (French, Zola Program, Canada Council and Affaires étrangères, France)

The American Empire and Dependent States: Canada and the Third World, first of three in Sociology Department colloquium series.

Nov. 18, registration, West Hall, University College, 9 a.m.
Session I, 9.30 a.m., *External Domination and the State: Theoretical Issues*.
Session II, workshops, 1.30 p.m., (a) *Labour and the Canadian State in the Early 20th Century*, 256 University College; (b) *The Agrarian Sector and the State*, 148 University College; (c) *Regional Underdevelopment and the Canadian State*, 244 University College.

Session III, 3.45 p.m., *The Integration of Canadian and U.S. Business Elites and the Canadian State*.
Saturday, Nov. 19, Session IV, 10 a.m. *The Parti Quebecois Government, Social Classes and the State*.
Session V, 2 p.m., *The State in the Third World*.

All sessions except II-workshops in West Hall, U.C. Registration fee \$5, students \$2. Information 978-6579. (Sociology and UC)

Gervaise, film adaptation of Zola novel *l'Assommoir*, in conjunction with colloquium.
179 University College. Two screenings, 12 noon and 8 p.m.

Electra with Irene Pappas, third of eight in *Film Festival 77-78*.
North auditorium, OISE. 8 p.m. Tickets series \$5, single \$1. Information 978-5076. (Woodsworth College Students' Association)

Sunday 20

Plastics, energy and ecology — some light on polymer chemistry, seventh of fall series of special Sesquicentennial lectures at Science Centre.
Prof. James Guillet, Department of Chemistry. Main auditorium, Ontario Science Centre. 3 p.m.

U of T Concert Band, conductor Ronald Chandler.
MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. 3 p.m.

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